

University of Michigan

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

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THE NINETEENTH

Annual Announcement

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1893-1894

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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN:  
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY,

1893.

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Pennsylvania State Library.

THE NINETEENTH

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OF THE

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE

University of Michigan

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY,  
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THE COURIER OFFICE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS,  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

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# HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D.

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## OFFICERS OF THE FACULTY.

H. L. OBETZ, M. D.,

DEAN.

CHARLES S. MACK, M.D.,

SECRETARY.

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Instruction in other branches will be given by the Professors of the College of Medicine and Surgery, of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and of the Department of Law, in the regular course of those departments, as follows:

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\* Resigned July, 1893.

## DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

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CORYDON L. FORD, M. D., LL. D.,

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WARREN P. LOMBARD, A. B., M. D.,

*Professor of Physiology.*

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, PH. D., M. D.,

*Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry, and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory.*

HENEAGE GIBBES, M. D.,

*Professor of Pathology.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

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JOSEPH B. STEERE, PH. D.,

*Professor of Zoölogy.*

JACOB E. REIGHARD, PH. B.,

*Assistant Professor of Zoölogy.*

VOLNEY M. SPALDING, A. B.,

*Professor of Botany.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

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MARSHALL D. EWELL, M. D., LL. D.,

*Lecturer on Special Heads of Medical Jurisprudence.*

## Calendars.

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1893.	SEPTEMBER	29.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.
	OCTOBER	1.—LECTURES COMMENCE.
	NOVEMBER	—.—THANKSGIVING RECESS OF THREE DAYS, BEGINNING TUESDAY EVENING.
	DECEMBER	22.—(Evening) HOLIDAY VACATION BEGINS.
1894.—	JANUARY	9.—LECTURES RESUMED.
	FEBRUARY	16.—(Evening) FIRST SEMESTER CLOSES.
	FEBRUARY	19.—SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS.
	APRIL	13.—(Evening) RECESS BEGINS, ENDING APRIL 23 (Evening).
	JUNE	28.—COMMENCEMENT.



# UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE.

The University of Michigan is a part of the public educational system of the State. The governing body of the institution is a Board of Regents, elected by popular vote for terms of eight years, as provided in the Constitution of the State. In accordance with the law of the State, the University aims to complete and crown the work that is begun in the public schools by furnishing ample facilities for liberal education in literature, science and the arts, and for thorough professional study of medicine, pharmacy, law and dentistry. Through the aid that has been received from the United States and from the State, it is enabled to offer its privileges, without charge for tuition, to all persons of either sex, who are qualified for admission. While Michigan has endowed her University primarily for the higher education of her own sons and daughters, it must be understood that she also opens the doors of the institution to all students, wherever their homes. It is in this broad, generous and hospitable spirit that the University has been founded, and that it endeavors to do its work.

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## ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University comprises the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts (including the School of Political Science), the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the Department of Law, the School of Pharmacy, the Homœo-

pathic Medical College, and the College of Dental Surgery. Each of these departments and colleges has its Faculty of instruction who are charged with the special management of it. The University Senate is composed of all the faculties, and considers questions of common interest and importance to them all.

In the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, different lines of study lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Letters, the corresponding Masters' degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Science, and Doctor of Letters, and the degrees of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Mining Engineer and Electrical Engineer. The degree of Bachelor of Science is given for the course in general science, and for the special courses in engineering, in chemistry and in biology. Students that do not wish to become candidates for a degree, may, if they are prepared to enter this department of the University, pursue selected studies for such a time, not less than one semester, as they may choose.

In the professional schools the instruction is given largely by lectures. The degrees given are as follows: In the Department of Medicine and Surgery, the degree of Doctor of Medicine; in the Department of Law, the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws; in the School of Pharmacy, the degrees of Pharmaceutical Chemist and Master of Pharmacy; in the Homœopathic Medical College, the degree of Doctor of Medicine; in the College of Dental Surgery, the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Students in any department of the University may enter the classes in any other, upon obtaining permission from the Faculties of the respective departments.

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## THE LIBRARIES.

The libraries of the University are the General Library, the Medical Library, the Law Library, and the Library of the College of Dental Sur-

gery. They contained in the aggregate, September 30, 1892, 82,347 volumes, 15,930 unbound pamphlets, and 726 maps.

THE GENERAL LIBRARY contains 65,942 volumes, 14,868 unbound pamphlets, and 726 maps. In this enumeration are included the following special collections: Parsons Library (political economy), 4,325 volumes, and 5,000 pamphlets; McMillan Shakespeare Library, 3,494 volumes; Hagerman Collection (history and political science), 2,600 volumes; Goethe Library, 848 volumes; Dorsch Library (miscellaneous), 1,676 volumes and 148 pamphlets.

Two hundred periodicals are taken.

The catalogue of the library is the usual card catalogue of authors and subjects.

Members of the Faculties and other officers of the University may draw books from the library, subject to certain restrictions. To all other persons it is a reference library. The reading room for general use will seat 210 readers. Separate rooms are provided for advanced students where work is pursued with the necessary books at hand.

The Library is open for consultation eleven and one-half hours daily during the academic year, and six hours daily during the three months of the summer vacation. The only exception to the above are Sundays and legal holidays.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY, containing 5,089 volumes and 1,062 unbound pamphlets, is shelved with the General Library, and is consulted under the same regulations. Ninety-one medical journals are regularly received.

The Students' Christian Association connected with the University has a well-selected library of moral and religious works. Gifts for this library will be gladly received.

Some of the literary and scientific societies organized among the students also have good libraries.

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## THE MUSEUMS.

The collections in the University Museums illustrative of natural history, industrial arts, archæology, ethnology, the fine arts, history, anatomy, and materia medica, are constantly increasing. The museums are in charge of Curators, as follows: The museum of fine arts and history, Professor D'Ooge; the collections in zoölogy, archæology and ethnology, Professor Steere; the collections in mineralogy, Professor Pettee; the collections in geology, Professor Winchell; the collections in botany, Professor Spalding; the museum of applied chemistry, Professor Prescott; the museum of the department of medicine and surgery, Dr. W. A.

Campbell; the museum of the homœopathic medical college, Professor Obetz; the dental museum, Professor Dorrance.

The collections are arranged in such a way as to render them accessible both to students and to visitors. The University affords a secure depository for objects of value and curiosity, and it is therefore hoped that frequent gifts will be made to its several museums.

The museum building now contains the collections in mineralogy, geology, zoölogy, industrial arts, archæology and ethnology. The collections of works of art, including historical medallions and coins, are in the art gallery. The collections in chemistry, medicine, and dentistry, are in the several buildings of those Departments.

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## THE LABORATORIES.\*

In the several laboratories of the University opportunities are provided for practical instruction in physics, chemistry, geology zoölogy, botany, engineering, histology, physiology, hygiene, pathology, anatomy, and dentistry.

### PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The physical laboratory contains about 11,000 square feet of floor space. The basement, which is devoted entirely to experimental work in electricity and magnetism, has a German rock-asphaltum floor, with heavy stone-capped piers in every work room. The engine room contains a 70 H-P Russell horizontal engine with countershaft and friction clutch, an Edison shunt-wound dynamo of 5,000 watts capacity, a Sperry and a Brush 10-arc-light machine, with lamps for both, a Gramme machine of 5,000 watts made in 1877, and a Fort Wayne 300-light alternator, with converters and all the appliances for a complete alternating plant. In an adjacent room are placed electrodynometers, ammeters, voltmeters, and a wall resistance of iron wire constructed to absorb 35 H-P of electrical energy. The photometric room, with blackened walls, and lighted only artificially, is also adjacent to the engine room.

A battery room, well ventilated and lighted, and supplied with water, contains a storage battery of thirty-one cells. Five smaller work rooms are fitted with the usual appliances for electrical measurements.

On the first floor are a commodious lecture room, an apparatus room, a general laboratory for elementary work, a balance room, a mercury room, and two rooms for a private laboratory.

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\*The laboratories specially devoted to students of medicine will be described in the chapter, "Facilities for Instruction."

The laboratory is supplied with the most modern apparatus from the best American and European makers. In sound, it includes tuning forks and resonators from Koenig of Paris; in light, a spectrometer with 12-inch divided circle, and an ophthalmo-spectroscope from the Geneva Society; in electricity, galvanometers and resistance boxes, up to 250,000 units, from Edelmann, Hartmann & Braun, Elliott Brothers, Nalder Brothers & Co., and Queen & Co., besides condensers, voltmeters and ammeters; also Sir William Thompson's graded galvanometers, a centi-ampere, a deci-ampere, and a deka-ampere balance, made by White of Glasgow.

### **GEOLOGICAL AND ZOÖLOGICAL LABORATORIES.**

Opportunity for practical work in geology and zoölogy is provided in rooms set apart for this use in the museum building. The rooms are furnished with microscopes, photographic instruments, cutting and polishing lathes, and other apparatus for the preparation of specimens. Special encouragement and assistance are given to students wishing to carry on original investigations.

### **BOTANICAL LABORATORY.**

In the botanical Laboratory instruction is given in the practical study of the structure and physiology of plants, and opportunity is offered to advanced students for the study of vegetable pathology and other special subjects. The laboratory is provided with microscopes, microtomes, microchemical reagents, and a fair outfit for physiological experiments. The equipment has been recently increased by the addition of an aquarium, Wardian cases, and a number of Zeiss microscopes with the best objectives. The library includes the leading French, German and English botanical periodicals.

Students in the elementary courses have constant personal assistance and direction from the instructors. The advanced courses require more independent work, and as far as possible, every facility will be provided those who have shown themselves capable of carrying on the work of research.

### **LABORATORY OF ANIMAL MORPHOLOGY.**

The laboratory of animal morphology consists of nine rooms, with about 4,000 square feet of floor space, and is lighted by twenty-nine windows. There is a large room for the elementary work of students, and a smaller room for more advanced work in vertebrate morphology. These two rooms accommodate about fifty students at one time. There is a room for the housing of small mammals, a room for the storage of alcoholic material, and a room in which a reference library is shelved. The professor in charge has a private room; and three smaller rooms,

each accommodating one person, are used by the instructors and by students engaged in investigation. The rooms are provided with water and gas, and are fitted with tables specially designed for the work.

Suitable provision has been made for the study of animals inhabiting the neighboring waters. There are four aquaria (the largest seven feet long), and there are arrangements for maintaining thirty smaller aquaria for the rearing of embryos and the study of isolated forms.

There is a good equipment of microscopes, including a Zeiss microscope with apochromatic lenses, and of microtomes and accessory apparatus. For illustrative purposes, there is a collection of alcoholic specimens (many of them from the Naples Zoölogical Station), a set of Leuckart and Nitsche's wall charts, of Zeigler's wax models, and a small collection of Blaschka's glass models.

### THE GYMNASIUM.

A very important and deservedly popular addition is just being made to the University in the shape of a commodious and finely equipped gymnasium. *Mens sana in corpore sano* describes the condition of the ideal student, and the facilities for acquiring or maintaining this condition are entirely lacking in the ordinary medical school.

The gymnasium proper will be 152 ft. long by 124 ft. wide, while the administration rooms have an area of 82 ft. by 32 ft., with a wing for the ladies gymnasium, in addition. It is, of course open to students of all departments.

# Homœopathic Medical College.

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The Homœopathic Medical College was established as a department of the University in 1875. It was the first in the world to be established as a department of a great state university. Its Faculty in calling the attention of students and preceptors to the preceding pages for a brief description of the organization of the University, of its magnificent libraries, museums and laboratories, which are unexcelled, if equalled, by any other institution of learning in this country, desire to point out, also, the *special* advantages which this department offers to medical students.

They may be summed up tersely, as follows: Its *long, thorough and graded course of study*, by which the student passes constantly from a lower to a higher study, thus never repeating but always using the previous course of lectures in the study to which he has advanced—not wasting time listening to lectures in his first year, which he is only prepared to understand in his fourth year, nor wasting the valuable time of his fourth year, listening to lectures already heard in his first year, and that have long since become “A, B, C” to him; its *low fees*, and *inexpensive cost of living*, so that an entire course of study, embracing four years of nine months each (thirty-six months), demands less expenditure than three years of six months each (eighteen months) in a large city; its *magnificent and thoroughly equipped laboratories*, in which the student acquires a practical knowledge of all the collateral medical sciences, such as he cannot possibly get in the ordinary medical college; its *new, commodious and well-equipped hospital*, in which all manner of clinical cases are used solely to illustrate the teaching of the junior and



senior years, and in which the student gets actual experience by having cases assigned to his care and treatment; its *corps of salaried professors and instructors*, to whom scientific teaching is the main business of life, and not merely an adjunct to private practice; its *association with the greatest University on this continent*, whose diploma is known, honored and recognized the world over, and which gives its possessor superior standing in, and commends him to the people of, any community.

That advanced and progressive men in the profession, and of the laity as well, appreciate thorough medical education, is evident from the following remark of Dr. John H. Rauch, the able Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health:

“During the past nine years my official position has made me familiar with the professional history and status of over 13,000 men, more or less directly connected with the practice of medicine in Illinois. I have followed up with especial interest and care, the careers of 789 out of 1,000 physicians who studied four years and attended three terms before graduating. These are, with few exceptions, the successful and prominent members of the profession in the different communities in which they reside. They are well equipped by general education, by an ample period of professional study, by didactic and clinical instruction, and by hospital practice. They are successful, as a rule, because they have fitted themselves to command success, and this association can do few things more directly in the interest of the public and of the profession than to exert its further influence to increase their number while decreasing the number of the opposite class.”

It is in view of these facts, that those students, who desire not merely a diploma or license to practice, but who desire to perfect themselves in the science of medicine and surgery, are invited to consider the superior advantages offered by this school. Those who are solicitous for success in life, and who realize the responsible nature of the physician's duties, which they expect to assume, cannot be indifferent to the school that offers them the most scientific and complete preparation.



## THE NEW FOUR-YEARS' REQUIRED COURSE.

For many years this school has taken the lead among Homœopathic Colleges in the length of course required for graduation—not less than *three* college courses of *nine months each*. During these years, a goodly number actually spent *four* years in medical study, having already studied medicine in a physician's office or elsewhere a year previous to entering college.

Three years ago it was decided to extend the course to four years, and this requirement was adopted at the opening in October, 1891.

Hereafter, therefore, all students entering this college must spend *four years in actual medical study*, before being recommended for graduation.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission to the Homœopathic Medical College must be eighteen years of age, and must present to the Faculty satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Women are admitted, as to all other departments of the University, on the same conditions as men.

Matriculates in a regular course in the Department of Literature Science, and the Arts, graduates of literary colleges of good standing, graduates of approved diploma schools;\* and of other high schools of equal standing, will be admitted without examination on presentation of proper evidence to the Secretary of the Faculty. For all others the requirements for admission are as follows:†

**1. English.**—(a) A grammatical and rhetorical analysis of short selections in prose and poetry. (b) An essay of not less than two pages (foolscap), correct in spelling, punctuation, capital letters, grammar, sentential structure, and paragraphing.

**2. Mathematics.**—*Arithmetic*.—Fundamental Rules, Fractions (common and decimal), Denominate Numbers, Percentage, Proportion, and the Metric system of Weights and Measures.

*Algebra*.—Fundamental Rules, Fractions, Equations of the first degree.

*Geometry*.—Plane Geometry.

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\*The diploma schools comprise all those approved by the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

†An examination will also be held at 2 P. M., Wednesday, June 28.

3. **Physics.**—An amount represented by Avery's Natural Philosophy, or Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

4. **Botany.**—The elements of Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology as given in Gray's Lessons.

5. **Zoölogy.**—Packard's Zoölogy, brief course.

6. **Physiology.**—Martin's The Human Body, briefer course.

7. **History.**—Myers's General History, or an equivalent; and Higginson's, or Johnston's, History of the United States.

8. **Latin.**—Jones's First Latin Book, or Harkness's Latin Reader, or an equivalent amount in any other text-book. An applicant who is not prepared to pass the examination in Latin, may take a condition in this subject, which condition he must remove before entering on the work of the second year.

The examinations for admission will be held at 2 P. M., Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30, 1893.\* Candidates are required to present themselves at this time, as they are expected to be in attendance on the first day of the term, when the regular course of instruction begins. To provide for cases in which it is absolutely impossible for the candidate to be present at the time announced, supplementary examinations will be held at such times as may be determined upon by the Faculty; but no excuse, except of an urgent character, will be accepted for failure to appear at the first examination.

Before admission to examination, every student is required to present to the Secretary of the Faculty the Treasurer's receipt for the payment of the matriculation fee and the annual fee. It will, therefore, be necessary for the candidate to apply first to the Steward at his office in University Hall, register his name as a student in the Homœopathic Medical College, and pay his fees to the Treasurer. In case of rejection, the money paid preliminary to examination will be refunded.

#### ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Persons who have studied medicine elsewhere for one year may be admitted to advanced standing after having passed a satisfactory examination on all the studies which have already been pursued by the class to which they seek admission.

The following extract from the University Calendar, shows that a graduate of its Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, may take advanced standing in the colleges, so as to obtain *degrees from both Departments after six years' study* in them:

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\*A certificate from the Principal of any high school, approved by the Faculty showing that a student has taken the required course, and passed the required examination on any of these subjects, in such school, will be accepted by the Secretary, and will exempt the student from examination in that subject.

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**"COURSES PREPARATORY TO WORK IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.**

In some of the subjects taught in this Department, the Course offered are practically identical with those required for degrees in the professional schools. A student in this Department, by making a proper choice of electives, may thus qualify himself for advanced standing in professional study. For information in regard to the requirements for advanced standing in each case, students are referred to the Announcements of the several departments. If any student wishes to arrange his work in this Department in such a way as to secure admission to the third year in medicine, he must make his intention known to the President as early as the beginning of his last year of undergraduate work and obtain special permission to be registered at that time as a student in medicine."

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**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**

**Surgery.**—A complete course of lectures on minor surgery and bandaging is given to students of the first year.

A complete course of lectures on operative surgery, fractures, and dislocations, and on the principles of surgery, is given to students of the third and fourth years.

Candidates for graduation are required to demonstrate their knowledge of operative surgery by operations on the cadaver, a requisite number being provided by the authorities without expense to the class.

Under the direction of the assistant of the chair of surgery, students are allowed to make the necessary preparations for operations, and to assist, when assistance is required. Advanced students, under the immediate supervision of the surgeon in charge, are also allowed to treat patients that have been operated upon.

**Materia Medica.**—Throughout the college year three lectures a week are given upon materia medica and therapeutics. It is the purpose in this course to present drugs *fully*, and the therapeutic uses of them. Most particular attention is given to the science of materia medica pura and to the homœopathic use of medicine. The students prove one or more drugs upon themselves under supervision of the professor of materia medica, who afterwards discusses before the class the records of these provings.

As each student attends these lectures (three a week) throughout his college course, he is afforded an opportunity of becoming really proficient in the science of materia medica and in the principles underlying the art of therapeutics. The different classes are quizzed at least once a week, upon the lectures heard during the preceding week. Students of the first year receive instruction in pharmacy from the assistant to the chair of materia medica.

**Obstetrics, Gynæcology, and Pædology.**—The course of study in these several branches is so arranged that separate lectures are given to the several classes in a graded course. Students of the first year are drilled in the fundamental branches of gynæcology, and are taught the use of instruments, the various methods of making gynæcological examinations, etc. With the second year the student enters upon both didactic and clinical work. In the last year of the course lectures are delivered upon special subjects and the senior students are required to make physical and local examinations in the sub-clinics of this department, thus familiarizing themselves with the various methods of practising touch, palpation, obstetric auscultation, etc., and utilizing to the best possible advantage the many patients availing themselves of this special department of the clinic.

**Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.**—Regular lectures on these important specialties, amply illustrated from the abundance of clinical material at the disposal of the Faculty, are given in the fourth year. The eye-and-ear, nose, and throat clinic forms one of the most interesting features of the clinical work, and affords the class every facility for a thorough practical study of all the diseases of these organs, that come under the observation of the physician. Students have cases assigned them for dressing and treatment, from time to time, and thus acquire practical skill and knowledge in diagnosis, and in the use of the various instruments.

**Theory and Practice of Medicine.**—The course in Theory and Practice comprises a thorough discussion of the various subjects belonging to this chair. In addition to a full consideration of those diseases which make up the greater part of the physician's general practice, it includes special courses devoted to diseases of the skin, diseases of the nervous system, and to instruction in physical diagnosis. Careful attention is also given to the study of the pathology of the various diseases considered. No pains are spared to make the student thoroughly familiar with homœopathic practice, as well as with all the latest advances in medicine.

The lectures are fully illustrated by the medical clinic, which is further utilized for giving special instruction in physical diagnosis and in the practical application of the various diagnostic instruments. In the fourth year students have cases in the hospital assigned to their care, from time to time, and they thus have abundant opportunity for gaining bedside experience in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

**Institutes of Homœopathy.**—That each student may come to understand homœopathy intelligently, the professor of materia medica at the beginning of his course devotes several lectures exclusively to the Institutes of Homœopathy; and thereafter throughout the course keeps prominent the facts (as presented by various authorities) upon which an intelligent belief in homœopathy may rest.

**Mental Diseases.**—A special course of lectures on mental diseases is

given by Dr. Oscar R. Long, Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals.

In all branches of study required for graduation, but not specially provided for in the Homœopathic Faculty, the students receive instruction from the respective professors in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and, in those branches, they are subject to the same rules, regulations, and examinations, as the students of that department. For further information in regard to this work read under the headings, "Schedule of Studies," and "Facilities for Instruction."

### INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.

The course of instruction for women is in all respects equal to that for men. Practical Anatomy is pursued by the two sexes in separate rooms, and some of the lectures and demonstrations, which it is not desirable to present to the two sexes together, are given to them separately; but in most of the lectures, in public clinics, in the laboratories, and in various class exercises, it is found that both sexes may attend with propriety at the same time.

### SCHEDULE OF STUDIES.

The following schedule shows the arrangement of studies for the course of four years. Four lectures are given each forenoon; the afternoons are devoted to laboratory and clinical work. In the laboratory work the classes are divided into sections of suitable size, some working in one semester, and some in another:

#### FIRST YEAR.

Osteology and Descriptive Anatomy; General Chemistry; Organic Chemistry; Bacteriology; Physics; Histology; Minor Surgery; Materia Medica.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy, descriptive and practical; Hygiene; Physiology; Physiological Chemistry; Embryology; Electro-therapeutics; Materia Medica.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Theory and Practice; Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Pathology; Pathological Histology; Nervous Diseases; Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

Theory and Practice; Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Nervous Diseases; Dermatology; Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology; Pathology.

Students of the third and fourth years are required to attend clinics daily in the homœopathic hospital.

### EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each semester, written examinations are held on all subjects taught during the semester, and each student's grade is entered upon the records of the Faculty. Every student who does not come up to the required standard is notified of his failure, and opportunity is given him to prepare for a second examination upon the subjects wherein he has failed, in order that he may enter upon the advanced studies of the next semester. The final examination in any branch is held at the close of the semester in which the instruction in that branch is completed.

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### REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a student must be twenty-one years of age, and possess a good moral character. He must have successfully pursued the study of medicine for the period of four years, the last of which must have been in this College. He must have spent the required time in practical anatomy, chemical analysis, etc., in the various laboratories and hospitals, and must have attended the usual quizzes and drills by the assistants of the several chairs. He must also have passed satisfactory examination on all the studies in the curriculum. If admitted to advanced standing, he must have attended at least three full courses of medical lectures, *the last two of which must be in this Department*, and have passed the required examinations.

All candidates for graduation must present to the Secretary, time-certificates from the Secretary of the Faculty of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, showing what lectures they have attended in that department.

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### FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

There are ample collections of plates, photographs, models, specimens, preparations, apparatus, and instruments, for illustrating the different studies embraced in the course. Additions are made from time to time to these collections so that the members of the Faculty are able to adopt every new method of illustration, and to exhibit to the classes each year all important improvements in the way of instruments and apparatus that are employed in the practice of medicine and surgery, and to show their application.

In addition to these, students have free access to the general and special cabinets of the University, containing about 255,000 specimens. The scientific and philosophical lectures, collateral to medicine, given in



the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, are also open to them.

The Homœopathic College possesses, in addition, the valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens presented by Dr. J. N. Eckel, of San Francisco, Cal., and Dr. A. I. Sawyer, of Monroe, Mich.; this collection, already comprising much valuable material, is constantly growing in importance through contribution from friends of this institution.

The lecture room and amphitheatre are arranged conveniently, have ample seating capacity, and embody the conveniences and necessities which are essential points to the teacher and students.

The following paragraphs may serve to indicate the extent of some of these collections and the character of the work done in the several laboratories in which the students of this College take the required practical instruction in the collateral medical sciences in common with other students of the University. For further information in regard to the University museums, laboratories, and libraries, see pages 8 to 12 inclusive.

#### **MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.**

The museums of Professors Ford and Sager, embracing several thousand specimens, the result of many years' labor in collecting and preparing material intended to aid directly in teaching, are now the property of the University, and are used in the daily work of the class rooms. These museums contain a valuable collection of bones, illustrating healthy as well as diseased conditions, the various changes that occur from infancy to old age, and the processes of first and second dentition; dissections, general and partial, of the vascular, nervous, and muscular systems, both normal and abnormal; models of various portions of the body in wax, papier-maché, and plaster, illustrating morbid growths, skin diseases, etc.; preparations in the comparative embryology, neurology, and craniology of the vertebra; in human embryology, in the anatomy and pathology of the diseases of women, etc. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, of man and the lower animals, is one of the largest in the United States.

#### **ANATOMICAL LABORATORY.**

The anatomical laboratory is admirably adapted for its purpose, the rooms are large, well lighted and well ventilated.

The anatomical law of Michigan furnishes, without embarrassment, an ample supply of material for the purpose of practical anatomy. All students who desire it and have completed the requirements in descriptive and practical anatomy, can pursue a course in operative surgery upon the cadaver.

In their first year, medical students have opportunity, under competent instruction, to study comparative anatomy and physiology practically by dissecting various animals. While thus becoming familiar with structures and tissues, they also acquire dexterity in the use of instruments preparatory to work upon the human cadaver.

### CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The chemical laboratory provides thorough instruction and suitable appliances for the practical study of all branches of medical chemistry. In each of the two laboratory courses *required for graduation*, namely, qualitative chemistry (devoted to the study of clinical changes and incompatibilities), and analysis of urine (applied to chemical uses and physiological study), students are taken in sections of limited number for daily drill in the class room to direct the daily practice in the laboratory. Before beginning laboratory work the student takes a preparatory course, with daily recitations, in chemical notation, and at the close of the work in each course is held to an examination.

The chemical building contains in all about 36,000 square feet of floor space. Besides the room for recitations, storage, administration, etc., the laboratories for students have an area of about 25,000 square feet. The laboratory of general chemistry is separately organized and supplied. The laboratories of analytical chemistry, organic chemistry, pharmacy, and chemical technology are all under one organization and are supplied in common. There are separate work rooms for qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, iron and steel analysis, pharmaceutical preparations, organic preparations, organic analysis, medical chemistry, and assaying of ores,—as well as rooms for the weighing-balances and instruments of precision, for gas analysis, and for optical work. There are separate rooms for original research. The building contains two lecture-rooms, two recitation-rooms, and a museum with collections for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, and chemical technology. The work-rooms are ventilated by fans, and each worker's table is supplied with gas, water, and waste-pipes.

The chemical laboratories are open throughout the college year to all students of the University, and are regularly used by all departments except the Department of Law. They are also open to any person who wishes to pursue special studies therein, provided he complies with the conditions for admission to that department of the University to which the desired special studies properly belong.

Three hundred and eighty students are engaged in these laboratories at the same time, each at a table provided for one worker. During the year, from 600 to 800 students complete from one to four courses of study each, in the various branches of chemistry.



### ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL LABORATORY.

The laboratory of Electro-therapeutics is supplied with apparatus for illustrating all the various methods for generating electric currents for therapeutic purposes, and for measuring currents, voltages, and resistances.

The students are furnished materials from which they construct batteries, induction coils, cautery knives, electrodes, and other appliances, and with these experiments in electrophysics, electrophysiology, and electrotherapeutics are conducted.

It is the aim in this laboratory instruction to make the student practically familiar with the faults and essential requirements of all forms of electrical apparatus made use of for therapeutical purposes.

### PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The apartments provided for the physiological laboratory offer excellent facilities for practical work, whether of class instruction or original investigation. A large and well-lighted room is appropriated chiefly to the use of undergraduate students who perform under the direction of instructors most of the fundamental physiological experiments. The subjects commonly embraced in the practical course relate to the physiology of the special senses, muscular contraction, nerve, reflex action, circulation, respiration, and digestion. A smaller room is devoted to advanced work and original investigation. Conveniently situated are an apparatus room, a dark chamber for optical experiments, an incubation closet, and a large work-shop containing machinists' and carpenters' appliances. The instrumental equipment of this laboratory is unusually complete, and contains most of the more essential instruments used in physiological demonstration and research. The apparatus is all new and is of the highest finish and accuracy. The list of instruments includes: Five *du Bois* induction coils; two rotation cylinders with clock-work; one *Ludwig* kymographion; tuning-forks for electrical interruption; one adjustable electrical interrupter with clock-work; *Fisk's* spring-kymograph; recording chronographs; *Browning's* spectroscope; *Thompson's* galvanometer; *Roy-Gaskell* heart thermometer; *Zeiss* microscopes; foot-lathe with working tools; etc., etc. The laboratory is open daily for physiological experiment and research.

### HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The histological laboratory is well supplied with microscopes, microscopical accessories, microtimes, imbedding apparatus, and other instruments used in histological work. During his term of instruction in the laboratory each student is furnished with microscopical reagents, a micro-

scope, and a table for his own use, so that the practical work is carried out by each individual for himself. In the elementary course, an effort is made to teach the student the use of the microscope, the methods of teasing, and the methods of mounting paraffine and celloidine sections. The sections given are so arranged as to furnish specimens of the important tissues and most of the organs, but care is taken not to give the class more specimens than they can study properly in the time devoted to the course.

In the advanced course, which is open only to those who have completed the elementary work, the student is instructed in the various methods of hardening, staining, imbedding, section-cutting, and injecting, and is given an opportunity of preparing a very complete collection of specimens in normal histology.

Arrangements have also been made for a course in the practical embryology of the chick. The number admitted to the class is limited, and only those are permitted to take the work who have completed the course in advanced histology.

#### **PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**

The pathological laboratory is furnished with microscopes made by R. & J. Beck, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., and Zeiss, adapted for every requirement. There is also a special microscope with apochromatic object glass, by Zeiss, for high-power work. There is an ample supply of material for all microscopical study in pathology and every requisite for the cultivation and examination of pathogenic bacteria.

The work in this laboratory comprises an elementary and an advanced course. The elementary course is a required course, taken in the third year. It includes all ordinary practical work in connection with the study of the processes of disease as seen with the microscope. Students who have taken the elementary course and have proved themselves capable of undertaking further work are eligible for the advanced course. This advanced course may consist of an extension of the work previously done, or it may be confined to an investigation into the diseases of the lower animals. On completing the advanced course, the student is competent to undertake an investigation in the highest branch of pathology, the causation of disease, but special investigation of this description cannot be made during the regular four years's course of study. They must be carried on in a post-graduate course, unless the student is willing to devote more than the required four years to his studies before graduation.

Each student is supplied with a microscope and with such apparatus, reagents, and material as he needs, with the exception of glass slides and covers. The specimens made by him during his course are his property, and he thus obtains a typical set of slides, illustrating all the ordinary forms of disease.

**Autopsies.**—Post-mortem examinations of all available cases are made before the senior class, and selected students assist at each examination. Sections of the senior class are also instructed in the methods of making post-mortem examinations. No stated time can be set for this instruction, but every student is expected to take part in a post-mortem examination before presenting himself for the final examination in the course in pathology.

### HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The hygienic laboratory was opened for work in January, 1889. There is a large room devoted to bacteriological work, which contains all of the improved apparatus employed by Koch. The course in bacteriology extends through three months and requires four hours daily in the laboratory for this time. All the known pathogenic and the most important non-pathogenic germs are studied. The microscopes used are those of Zeiss and Leitz. All animals needed for experimentation are supplied by the laboratory. There are also courses in the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water, and in the study of food adulterations. Besides these, advanced students who wish to do practical work in the study of ptomaines and leucomaines are accommodated.

The objects had in view in the establishment of this laboratory were as follows: (1) Original research as to the causation of disease. (2) Sanitary examinations of food and drink. (3) Instruction to students.

Besides the large bacteriological room, there are rooms fitted especially for gas analysis and water analysis, and private rooms for original research. There are also a cold chamber, a disinfecting chamber, and an animal room.

### THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The new homœopathic hospital is in charge of a competent resident medical officer and an experienced matron; it is provided with a corps of trained nurses, large, airy, and well-lighted wards for male and female patients, private rooms for special patients, rooms for antiseptic surgery dispensary, etc., all under the immediate direction of the Faculty, the members of which attend upon the sick in the hospital, and draw from them the material for clinical instruction.

The clinical advantages offered are more than ample to meet the demands of any school. Although not in the midst of a populous city, the College has no difficulty in securing all the clinical material which can be utilized, embracing almost every pathological condition likely to occur in daily practice, and a great variety of rare cases and of surgical operations of unusual importance. The surgical, medical, gynæcological, and ophthalmological clinics are held twice a week in the spacious clinical amphitheatre, at which times examinations of patients are made by the professors in charge, or by students under the direction of the professors,

prescriptions given, and surgical operations performed in the presence of the class. Owing to the abundance of clinical material, the several clinics are held on separate days, of which the profession throughout the State will be duly notified.

In addition to special rooms for antiseptic surgery, with all modern apparatus and appliances, there are reference rooms for lying-in cases, of which there are annually more than can be admitted, for the instruction of the senior students in practical obstetrics.

The hospital is kept open for patients during the college year, but no contagious diseases are admitted. Under the present organization, patients are much better accommodated, and clinical instruction is rendered more systematic and efficient than was formerly possible. The expenses to patients are only for their board, for unusual appliances or special nursing, and for medicines, the services of the Faculty being rendered gratuitously to those made available for clinical instruction.

Patients who desire to enter the hospital are requested to write to the resident physician to ascertain if there is room for their accommodation and to obtain a circular giving more fully the rules governing admission.

## TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Any one of the following text-books in each department will answer the necessities of the student; and, whenever a preference exists, it is given to the first in order on the list.

**Dictionary.**—Thomas's; Dunglison's; and Gatchell's.

**Anatomy.**—Gray; Leidy; Quain; Darling; Holden; Weisse.

**Histology.**—Schäfer; Klein; Stricker.

**Physiology.**—Martin; Yeo; Foster; McKendrick.

**Hygiene.**—Frankel's Text-Book of Bacteriology; Sternberg's Manual of Bacteriology; Wauklyn's Water Analysis; Fox's Sanitary Examinations.

**Chemistry.**—*General Chemistry.*—Richter's Inorganic Chemistry; Freer's Text-Book of General Chemistry; Remsen's Introduction to the Study of Chemistry. *For Laboratory.*—Prescott's First Book in Qualitative Chemistry; Vaughan's Physiological Chemistry; Vaughan and Novy's Ptomaines and Leucomaines.

**Physics.**—Gage's, and Ganot's.

**Materia Medica and Therapeutics.**—Hughes's Pharmacodynamics; Hempel and Arndt's Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica; Cowperhwaite's Materia Medica; Hering's Condensed Materia Medica; Allen's Handbook; Hahnemann's Materia Medica Puru (translated by R. E. Dudgeon, M. D.).

**Pharmacy.**—O'Connor's American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

**Institutes of Homœopathy.**—Hahnemann's Organon (Wesselhœft's translation); Dunham's Science of Therapeutics; Ameke's History of Homœopathy; Dudgeon's Lectures on Homœopathy; Dake's Therapeutic Methods; Hughes's Knowledge of the Physician.

**Botany.**—Gray's Manual.

**Pathology.**—Green; Ziegler. *For Reference.*—Hamilton; Payne. *For Laboratory.*—Gibbes's Practical Histology and Pathology.

**Diseases of Women.**—Wood; Southwick; Ludlam; Cowperhwaite; Skene; Hart and Barbour; Byford; Goodell.

**Obstetrics.**—Guernsey; Leavitt; Lusk; Parvin; Galabin; Playfair. *For Reference.*—Cazeaux and Tarnier.

**Diseases of Children.**—Eustace Smith; Hartmann; Teste; Edmunds; Ashby and Wright. *Special Subjects.*—Eustace Smith on the Wasting Diseases of Infancy and Childhood; West on the Nervous Diseases of Childhood; Routh on Infant Feeding.

**Theory and Practice.**—Arndt's System of Medicine; Raue; Dickinson; Hughes's, Lilienthal's, and Baehr's Therapeutics; Da Costa on Medical Diagnosis; Clapp on Auscultation and Percussion; Loomis on Physical Diagnosis; Bulkley's Handbook of Skin Diseases.

**Surgery.**—Helmuth; Walsham; Erichsen; Druitt; Hamilton; Stimson. *Special Subjects.*—Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations; Keyes on Venereal Diseases; Sayre on Club Foot; Otis on the Genito-Urinary Diseases; Ranney on Surgical Diagnosis. *Minor Surgery on Surgical Appliances.*—Wales; Hamilton; Heath.

**Ophthalmology and Otology.**—*On the Eye.*—Juler; Norton's Ophthalmic Therapeutics; Angell; Buffum; Fûch; Swanzy; Noyes. *On the Ear.*—Winslow; Sterling; Houghton; Roosa; Burnett. *The Nose and Throat.*—Browne; Sajous; MacBride; Seiler; Hutchinson. *For Reference.*—Norris and Oliver, System of Diseases of the Eye. Burnett's System of Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.

**Urinary Physiology and Pathology.**—Vaughan; Hassall; Beale; Parkes; Thudichum; Neubauer; Vogel.

**Physiological Chemistry.**—Brunton's Hand-book for the Physiological Laboratory; Thudichum's Manual of Chemical Physiology. *For Reference.*—Lehmann's Physiological Chemistry.

**Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Surgery.**—King; Beard and Rockwell; Butler.

## FEES AND EXPENSES.\*

MATRICULATION FEE.—For Michigan students, *ten dollars*; for all others, *twenty-five dollars*.

ANNUAL FEE.—For Michigan students, *twenty-five dollars*; for all others, *thirty-five dollars*.

DIPLOMA FEE.—For all alike, *ten dollars*.

MATERIAL FOR DISSECTION.—A charge of *ten dollars* an extremity is made for material used in dissection.

LABORATORY EXPENSES.—These vary with the prudence and economy of the student. For all the courses in the chemical laboratory the average expense to medical students has been, for several years past, about *twenty dollars*. A charge of *three dollars* is made for material used in the histological laboratory, and in physiological chemistry, about *fifteen dollars*. A charge of *ten dollars* is made in the pathological laboratory for material used in the combined courses of pathology and bacteriology. A charge of *eight dollars* is made to students who take the course in electrotherapeutics.

A resolution of the Board of Regents provides that any graduate of any respectable and recognized medical college, who may desire to attend this College, be permitted such attendance on the payment of the matriculation fee only.

Students who desire to register early, may do so at any time, by sending to the Secretary the required fees, together (if a first year student) with answers to the following questions: Name in full; age; father's name and address; preceptor's name and address; and form of admission (diploma, or otherwise). The Secretary will register him, and return him the Treasurer's receipt.

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\* The Matriculation Fee and the Annual Fee must be paid in advance, and no student can select his seat until after such payment. No portion of the fees can be refunded to students who leave the University during the academic year, except by order of the Board of Regents. The Matriculation Fee is paid but once, and entitles the student to the privileges of permanent membership in the University.



**TABLE OF FEES.**

College Fees, first year-----	For Michigan Students, \$	35	For all others \$	60
“ “ second year-----	“ “ “	25	“ “ “	35
“ “ third year-----	“ “ “	25	“ “ “	35
“ “ fourth year-----	“ “ “	25	“ “ “	35
<hr/>				
Total Fees for four years-----	“ “ “	\$ 110	“ “ “	\$ 165
Diploma Fee-----	“ “ “	10	“ “ “	10
Material for Dissection-----	“ “ “	20	“ “ “	20
Laboratory Expenses-----	“ “ “	about 48	“ “ “	about 48

**OTHER EXPENSES.**—Students obtain board and lodging in private families for from three to five dollars a week. Clubs are also formed, in which the cost of board is from one dollar and a half to two dollars and a half a week. Room rent varies from seventy-five cents to two dollars a week for each student. There are no dormitories and no commons connected with the University. Students on arriving in Ann Arbor can obtain information in regard to rooms and board by calling at the Steward's office. The annual expenses of students, including clothing and incidentals, are, on the average, about three hundred and seventy dollars. The University does not undertake to furnish manual labor to students; yet a few find opportunities in the city for remunerative labor.

Students are temporary residents of the city, and, like all other residents, are amenable to the laws. Whenever guilty of disorder or crime, they are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment, and can claim no peculiar exemption from public disgrace and legal penalties.

**COLLEGE SOCIETIES.****ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

The society meets annually on the day preceding the commencement exercises of the University. It is very desirable that every graduate of the College should enroll himself a member of the society. A cordial invitation is extended to every alumnus of the College to be present at

the next meeting of the association. The officers of the association are: President, J. M. Lee, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, E. A. Clark, M. D., Ann Arbor; secretary, N. H. Chamberlain, M. D., Ann Arbor; treasurer, F. J. Peck, M. D., Ann Arbor.

#### THE CARROLL DUNHAM CHAPTER.

The Hahnemannian Fraternity was established some years ago and has been active in advancing the scholarship of our classes and cordial social relations among its members. To its members who become graduates of this Department, the society awards a beautiful lithograph diploma.

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Students arriving at Ann Arbor, and desiring further information, should apply at the office of the Faculty, in the Homœopathic Hospital, North University Avenue. The office will be open daily during the last week in September, and members of the Faculty, or the Resident Surgeon will be in attendance. Office hours of the Dean are from 3 to 5 P. M.; office hours of the Secretary, from 9 to 11 A. M.

*All letters of inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Dr. Charles S. Mack, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*



# Students.

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## RESIDENT GRADUATES.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Gertrude H. Frommholz McGahey, M.D., <i>Fort Wayne College of Medicine,</i>	<i>Cedar River.</i>

## GRADUATES OF 1893.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Roy Leighton Bently,	<i>Ionia.</i>
Rose Anna Bower,	<i>Delta, Pa.</i>
Ernest C. Brown,	<i>Dexter.</i>
George Frederic Clark, Jr.,	<i>Aylmer, Ont.</i>
Nora May Dakin,	<i>Dansville.</i>
Mabel Geneva Dixey,	<i>Fremont, O.</i>
Franklin Henderson Doud,	<i>Victory, N. Y.</i>
Elman Parker Felch,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>
Samuel Harrell,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Clifford Reeder Hervey,	<i>Granville, O.</i>
Francis Leslie Hoffman,	<i>Nashville.</i>
Frederick Clifton Laur,	<i>Aylmer, Ont.</i>
John Alexander Lenfestey,	<i>Strathroy, Ont.</i>
Linal Rideout Lumby,	<i>Pontiac.</i>
Fannie Eliza Nieberg,	<i>St. Mary's, O.</i>
Henry Martyn Northam,	<i>Meadville, Pa.</i>
Oscar Luman Ramsdell,	<i>South Westerlo, N. Y.</i>
Frank Rich,	<i>Englewood, Ill.</i>
Charles Kimball Stewart,	<i>Lake Mills, Ia.</i>
Harvey George Young,	<i>Pioneer, O.</i>

## THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
William Hodgins Atterbury,	<i>Kalamazoo.</i>
Charles Augustus Critchlow,	<i>Bloomington, Wis.</i>
Cloyd Harry Duncan,	<i>Bridgeport, O.</i>
Charles Gifford Jenkins,	<i>Mason.</i>
Frederick Charles Krümling,	<i>Roseville.</i>

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Harriet Leah McPherson,	<i>Adrian.</i>
Lester Elmer Peck,	<i>Buchanan.</i>
Evelyn Sarah Pettit,	<i>Belmont, Ont.</i>
Jessie Sharring Powers,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>
Susan Emmo Pullin,	<i>Lawrence, Kan.</i>
Charles William Ryan,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>
Cora Luarky Stitt,	<i>Stockbridge.</i>
Glenn Guy Towsley,	<i>Portland.</i>
Burt Dexter Walker,	<i>Kalamazoo.</i>

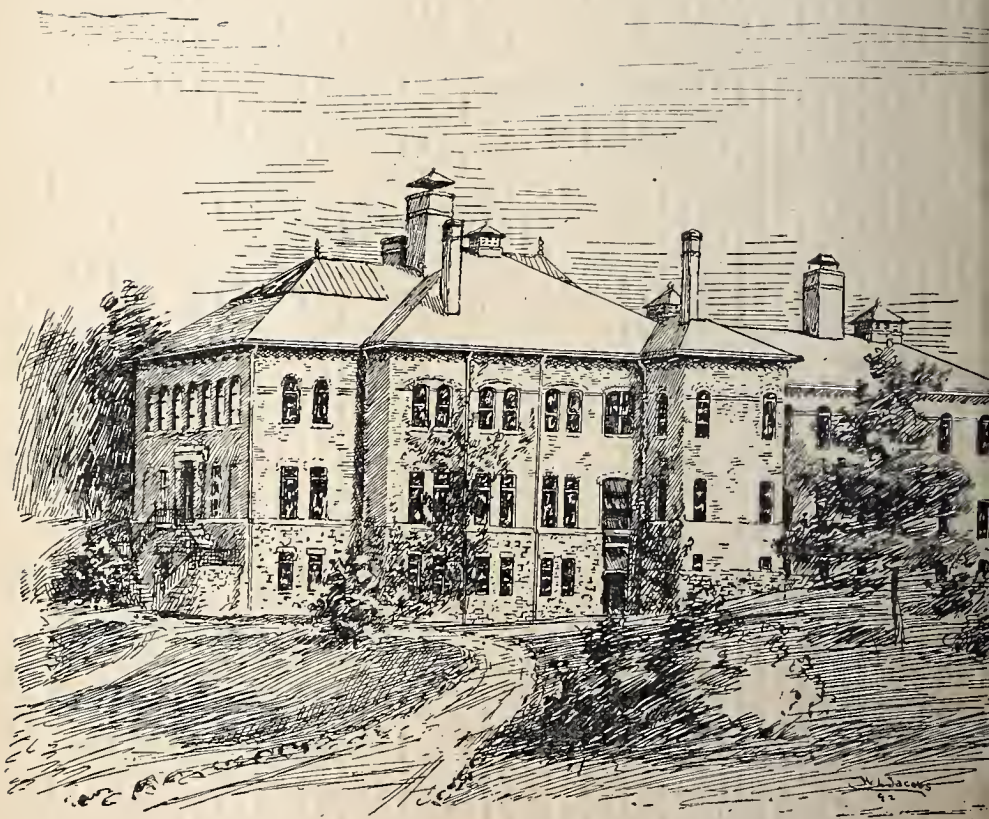
## SECOND YEAR STUDENTS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Allen Betts,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>
Guy Mortimer Canfield,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Edwin Oscar Colvin,	<i>Buchanan.</i>
Grace Gardiner,	<i>Siverly, Pa.</i>
Charles Edward Marshall,	<i>Fredonia, N. Y.</i>
Fred David Mayer,	<i>Fremont, Neb.</i>
Stillman Burr Montique,	<i>Flint.</i>
John Andrew Morrissey,	<i>Caledonia, N. Y.</i>
Mark Elmer Topping,	<i>Morrice.</i>
Howard Elhanan Whitney,	<i>Ypsilanti.</i>

## FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Armstrong,	<i>Palmyra, Ont.</i>
John Newton Babcock,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Byron Edmund Buckingham,	<i>Grand Rapids.</i>
Sumner George Bush,	<i>St. Louis.</i>
Charles Henry Carlin,	<i>Gloversville, N. Y.</i>
David Plesent Crawford,	<i>Decatur, Ill.</i>
Fred Charles Gilcher,	<i>Sandusky, O.</i>
Jennie Holman Griffin,	<i>Canajoharie, N. Y.</i>
Rob M. Hanson,	<i>London, O.</i>
Arthur Sinclair Kenaga,	<i>Kankakee, Ill.</i>
Idelle Kidder,	<i>Terre Haute, Ind.</i>
Frank Julius Libbey,	<i>Berkshire, Vt.</i>
Harvey Martin,	<i>Albion.</i>
Fred Alvord Miner,	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Ashbel Fairchild Ruble, B.S., <i>Franklin</i>	
College,	<i>Limestone, W. Va.</i>
Ernest Walstene Spinney,	<i>Detroit.</i>
Oscar Burchard Webster,	<i>Lake Helen, Fla.</i>
Seymour Woodworth,	<i>Lansing.</i>





HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.